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President KIM IL SUNG Pays State Visit to Algeria, Leading DPRK Party and Gov't Delegation

ALGIERS, The Press Corps Accompanying the Delegation (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife arrived in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, by special plane on May 26 for an official state visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic at the invitation of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution.

Also arriving were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-President of the DPRK; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and his wife; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the CC of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; and Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK.

Before the arrival of the special plane His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, came out to the airport together with his wife to greet Comrade Kim Il Sung paying an official state visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the country of brothers and comrades-in-arms.

Present at the airport were Colonel Ahmed Bencherif, Member of the Council of Revolution and Commandant of the Gendarme; Colonel Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of the Interior; Colonel Ahmed Draya, Member of the Council of Revolution and Director of the General Bureau of Security; Rabah Bitat, Minister of State for Transport; Abdelkader Zaibek, Minister of Public Works and Construction; Belaid Abdel Selam, Minister of Industry and Power; Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce; Ait Messaoudene Said, Minister of Post and Tele-Communication; Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Boualem Ben Hamouda, Minister of Justice; Ismail Mahrouk, Minister of Finance; Ahmed Taleb, Minister of Information and Culture; Omar Bouzelab, Minister of Public Health; Abdellah Arbaoui, Secretary of State for Hydro Power; Kamel Abdallah Koza, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Abdallah Fadel, Minister of Youth and Sports; Abdelkrim Ben Mahmoud, Minister of Primary and Secondary Education; Mahmoud Gençez, Minister of War Veterans; Mouloud Kassim, Minister of General Education and Religious Affairs; and Mohamed Cherif Mesadi, Director of the Orientation and Information Department of the National Liberation Front.

The special plane slowly touched down at the Dar El Beida Airport at 11:30.

The great leader alighted from the plane warmly waving to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged greetings with His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne and warmly hugged him and firmly shook hands with his wife.

A grand function took place in the airport in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A 21 gun-salute was fired and Comrade Kim Il Sung in company with President Houari Boumedienne reviewed a guard of honour of the Algerian National People's Army.

The great leader together with President Houari Boumedienne boarded a car and headed for the Guest House amid the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds in the airport.

That day Comrade Kim Il Sung made public a statement upon his arrival in Algiers.

The 16-km-long route from the airport to the city was crowded with over 600,000 citizens who were holding above their heads portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung and portraits of President Houari Boumedienne and carrying pennants of the two countries, flowers, red and blue ribbons and flower kerchiefs.

Talks

The talks between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne were held on May 26 at the government office in Algiers.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the further strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Algeria and on international problems and a number of other problems of common concern.

Talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Houari Boumedienne were held on the afternoon of May 27 at the People's Palace, in Algiers.

Talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Houari Boumedienne were held on May 29 at the Djegane El-Marbourque villa on the outskirts of Algiers.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung warmly hugged Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on arrival in Algiers on May 26. (KCNA Radiophoto)

At the talks views were exchanged on the further strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries and on international problems and a number of other problems of common concern and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all problems discussed.

Each talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Wreath Laid

Comrade Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of May 26 laid a wreath in the Al Alia Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery in El Haras district, Algiers.

A guard of honour of the Algerian National People's Army lined up in front of the revolutionary martyrs cemetery.

Attending the wreath-laying ceremony together with the respected and beloved leader were members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

The respected and beloved leader was accompanied from the Guest House by Ahmed Bencherif, Member of the Council of Revolution and Commandant of the Gendarme, chairman of the reception committee, and Abdelkrim Ben Mahmoud, Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, and Abdelkader Zaibek, Minister of Public Works and Construction, members of the reception committee.

Banquet

President Houari Boumedienne arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace in Algiers on the evening of May 26 in welcome of the official state visit to the ADPR by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, was invited to the banquet.

Also invited to the banquet were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

President Houari Boumedienne and his wife were present at the banquet.

President Houari Boumedienne made a welcome speech first at the banquet.

Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke next.

An art performance was given at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and fraternal friendship from beginning to end.

Honorary Doctor Title To President

The Title of Honorary Doctor of Algiers University was conferred upon Comrade Kim Il Sung by a decision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of the ADPR and the Council of Algiers University.

A grand ceremony for awarding the Title of Honorary Doctor to Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on May 27 at the auditorium of Algiers University.

Present at the awarding ceremony was Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Also present there were the members of the Party and government delegation of the DPRK and its suite.

Present at the awarding ceremony was President Houari Boumedienne.

Also on hand were Colonel Ahmed Bencherif and a large number of teachers and students of Algiers University.

Touri Rashid, President of Algiers University, made a speech.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech amid the enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

Inspections

Comrade Kim Il Sung inspected the Rubia Auto Complex on the suburbs of Algiers on the morning of May 27.

Inspecting the complex together with the great leader were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

Accompanying the great leader were President Houari Boumedienne and Colonel Ahmed Bencherif.

The respected and beloved leader left a silk banner at the complex.

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid on the morning of the same day a visit to Boumerdes Fuel and Chemical Industry College.

Visiting the college together with the respected and beloved leader were members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

Accompanying Comrade Kim Il Sung were President Houari Boumedienne and

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Upholding Revolutionary Banner of Anti-Imperialist Struggle, Banner of Independence, Korean People Will Fight Forever Hand in Hand with Fraternal Algerian People for Hastening Victory of Our Common Cause

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Algiers Mass Meeting

Your Excellency President Houari Boumedienne,
Leading cadres of Algeria,
Mr. Medjaui, Chairman of the Algiers City People's Assembly,
Dear comrades and friends,
Dear citizens of Algiers,

We have visited the beautiful Algerian Democratic and People's Republic this time carrying with us the deep sentiments of fraternal friendship towards the Algerian people.

I would like first to express my deep thanks to the citizens of Algiers for enthusiastically welcoming us with warm militant amity here at this grand meeting today.

I have been awarded the Title of Honorary Citizen of Algiers just now. This is an expression of your deep trust in us and your warm friendship for the Korean people.

I feel profoundly delighted and honoured to have been awarded the Title of Honorary Citizen of Algiers, the city of heroes.

At this place His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, our comrade-in-arms and brother, made an excellent, inspiring speech filled with special intimacy towards us.

I am grateful for this.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like also to convey the warmest militant greetings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people to the Council of Revolution, the National Liberation Front and the Government of Algeria and the fraternal Algerian people.

Through our current visit to Algeria we have been receiving deep, indelible impressions.

We have been moved by the utmost hospitality and unbounded feelings of friendship of the Algerian people towards us, their revolutionary quality and fortitude and their outstanding successes in the building of a new society.

This mass meeting of today is a vivid manifestation of the Algerian people's warm friendship and militant solidarity for the Korean people and a demonstration of firm unity among the third world peoples who are fighting side by side under the banner of independence against imperialism.

The Korean people treasure their friendship with the Algerian people, which was forged in the flames of the fierce struggle against foreign imperialism and consolidated and developed through the common struggle to build prospering, new countries under the banner of independence; it gives them a great pleasure to have such a revolutionary people as the Algerian people as their close friends on the African continent.

The Algerian people raised the first torchlight of armed struggle against colonialists in Africa. Today in the struggle for the building of a new society, too, they are advancing in the van with high revolutionary zeal.

During our current visit to Algeria, we have been profoundly impressed to see a new life coming into full bloom in the land of Algeria which had been reduced to debris by colonialists through their aggression and plunder.

Yesterday and today we visited a modern auto complex, the cooperativized Moudjaiya rural community, Algiers University and the fuel and chemical industry college, excellent training centres for Algerian cadres, which show the might of new Algeria.

Through this visit we could realize that the Algerian people are achieving tremendous successes in the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions under the motto of "The Revolution Is Carried Out by the People and for the Good of the People."

Through their dynamic industrial revolution the Algerian people have built many modern plants and laid the foundations of national industry.

They vigorously carried out rural construction and thus built rural villages beautifully and markedly raised the living standard of the peasants, and made much progress in the work of ensuring the coordinated development of town and country.

To eliminate the distinctions between the towns and the countryside through the construction of modern rural communities is a most correct road to socialism.

The Algerian people have also made a shining success in overcoming the cultural backwardness left over by colonial rule and building a new national culture.

While firmly maintaining non-alignment policy in external spheres, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic is actively supporting the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples, firmly struggling for the fair solution of international questions concerning the destiny of the third world and supporting with might and main the Arab people's struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and reclaim the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Because of its splendid achievements in the building of a new society and its independent, anti-imperialist foreign policy the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic exerts a great influence on the development of international relations and its international prestige is increasing each day.

Today His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, the outstanding leader of the Algerian people, stands in the van of the Algerian revolution and the victories and successes of the Algerian people are guaranteed by the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution headed by him.

The correct leadership of a leader is an important guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Only when a people are led correctly by their leader, can they achieve brilliant successes in revolution and construction and follow the straight road to victory.

His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne puts forward correct lines and policies and wisely leads the Algerian people.

His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne's policy of carrying out the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions and advancing towards socialism is an important policy to further develop the Algerian revolution in depth and accelerate the building of a new society in Algeria.

The Algerian people, rallied closely around His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, will win greater victories in the struggle for socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary lines and policies set forth by His Excellency President.

It is a historical inevitability that the people freed from imperialist colonial rule should take the road to socialism.

Only when the people who have achieved independence advance along the road of socialism, can they avoid the sufferings and calamities they underwent in the old society and open a shortcut towards freedom, welfare and national prosperity.

Today many countries of the third world are advancing toward socialism. This shows that, after all, all nations will advance towards socialism.

The Algerian revolution reflects the process of the great resurrection of Africa.

Now the African continent is on the eve of complete liberation.

The old powers that possessed colonies in Africa have mostly been kicked out and the majority of the countries of this continent have won independence; and the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia are being hit from within and without and shaken to their foundation.

We firmly believe that the African people will vigorously fight in firm unity and, thus, definitely build free, prosperous new Africa, Africa without imperialism and colonialism.

The Middle East question is one of the international questions which must be solved without delay at the present time.

We strongly demand that in order to solve the Middle East question correctly, first of all, the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists in this part of the world be terminated, that the Israeli invaders withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied by them and that the national rights of the Palestinian people be reclaimed.

The African countries are acting in concert with the Arab people in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

This is very good and has an important bearing in hastening the victory of the common cause against imperialism.

In the future, too, the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the Arab people battling against imperialism and Zionism and actively support and encourage the Palestinian people's struggle for the complete liberation of the country and the restoration of the national rights and the Arab people's struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and defend national dignity.

The Korean people stand firm by the third world people because of their common plight in the past and their common target of struggle at present.

Now, the people of the third world have appeared as legitimate masters of the world; they form a great motive force that advances human history.

The appearance of the third world in the international arena as an independent political force, as a great anti-imperialist, revolutionary force of our era has opened a glorious new chapter in the history of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who were humiliated and oppressed before.

At present the third world people are actively endeavouring for their complete economic liberation, at the same time consolidating the political independence of their countries they have already achieved.

They are dynamically waging a collective, joint struggle to destroy the old international economic order fixed by the imperialists at will and establish a new international order that will conform with the will and interests of the third world people and the peace-loving people throughout the world, foil all the imperialist policies of plunder and blackmail and to safeguard their national sovereignty and natural resources.

The countries of the third world took a common position at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations and at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development, the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Conference of the Developing Countries on Raw Materials, the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and at a number of other international conferences held later. This vividly reflected the fundamental change in the development of our time.

If the third world countries firmly unite politically and strengthen economic and technological cooperation on the principle of meeting each other's needs, they can attain their economic independence in a short period of time without being indebted to great powers and achieve the common prosperity of the third world.

When the people of the third world, which has the greater part of the world's population and territory and inexhaustible natural resources, form a broad anti-imperialist united front and fight in close unity, it will have a decisive impact on the development of the general international situation.

Through united struggle the third world will be able to check all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena and even convert the U.N. into a truly peace-loving, progressive organization that will benefit the world's peace-loving people.

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Answers of President KIM IL SUNG

To Questions Raised by Journalist of Algerian Newspaper "El Moudjahid"

PYONGYANG, May 31 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave answers to the questions raised by a journalist of the newspaper "El Moudjahid," organ of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on May 29 in Algiers.

According to a report from Algiers, "El Moudjahid" on May 30 carried the full text of the answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his portrait printed with due respect.

Follows the full text of the answers of the great leader:

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Question: This year the working people of Korea are going to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea under the outstanding, wise leadership of Your Excellency, the respected and beloved great leader, who is leading the Korean revolution to great victory and arousing admirations of the world.

Your Excellency Mr. President, please explain the goals the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will attain on the occasion of this historic day, to us Algerian people who entertain a deep friendly feeling towards the Korean people.

Answer: This year our people are going to have a grand jubilee to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the Korean revolution and the guiding force of the Korean people.

On the occasion of the historic 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are looking back with deep emotions at the proud struggle they have waged over 30 years under its leadership as well as at the great achievements in revolution and construction. Under our Party's correct leadership the Korean people have successfully carried out the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction. As a result, our backward country has turned into an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system, a strong self-supporting national economy, a brilliant national culture and the defence capability to guard itself. Our people feel deeply proud and honoured of this.

In order to celebrate the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea as a significant revolutionary holiday, as a grand festival of proud victors, our people are now waging a strenuous struggle to fulfil before the Party foundation anniversary the major tasks proposed at the Fifth Party Congress; they are effecting new innovations and leaps forward throughout all spheres of revolution and construction.

The Fifth Congress of our Party advanced a militant task of dynamically stepping up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, thus further consolidating and developing the socialist system and hastening the complete victory of socialism. Our Party set forth these three revolutions as the most important tasks of socialist construction and is vigorously struggling to carry them out.

First of all, with the successful progress of the ideological revolution, great changes are taking place in the ideological and mental qualities of our Party members and the working people. Today our working people are all armed firmly with our Party's revolutionary ideology, the *Juche* idea, and closely united around the Party with one mind and purpose. All Party members and working people are energetically fighting along the path indicated by the Party, with unbounded loyalty to it. With the 30th birthday of our glorious Party approaching, they show increasing loyalty and political zeal, trusting, following and upholding the Party. Thanks to their ever greater loyalty to the Party and political zeal our Party will grow ever mightier and the political forces of our revolution ever stronger.

We are directing great efforts to the struggle to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution—the nucleus of the Six-Year Plan. The three major tasks of the technical revolution proposed by our Party are to launch a widespread technical renovation movement in all the branches of the national economy, so as to narrow down considerably the distinctions between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. Through the energetic struggle of our scientists, technicians and working people, these three major tasks are being successfully carried out in industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

The heroic working class and all other toiling people are working hard with a firm resolve to attain the major goals of the Six-Year Plan before the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, come what will. They will hit the steel, chemical fertilizer and other major production goals of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the Party foundation anniversary so as to fulfil the plan in terms of total industrial output value. Our agricultural working people occupied the grain production height of the Six-Year Plan already last year; they are making strenuous efforts to attain the goal of eight million tons of grain this year. When the major economic tasks of the Six-Year Plan have been completed, the material and technological foundations of socialism will be further reinforced and the working people freed from backbreaking work appreciably.

The tasks of the cultural revolution are also being carried out with success.

We are fully enforcing on September 1 this year, one year ahead of schedule, the universal compulsory 11-year education which was originally planned to be introduced full scale by the end of the Six-Year Plan. The complete enforcement of universal compulsory 11-year education will enable all our children to receive perfect general secondary education at state expense until they have reached working age. Thanks to the successful adult education the working people who were denied schooling in the old exploiter society will all acquire the general and technical instructions of the middle school standard or above in the near future. In addition, as a result of the rapid development of the training of Korean cadres, 800,000 technicians and specialists have already been trained; their ranks will exceed one million during the Six-Year Plan.

The most important task our Party is proposing in order to improve the people's livelihood is to quickly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and farmers in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions. The development of clinics in our farming villages into hospitals has been completed with success and the introduction of bus service and water supply in the countryside is also nearing completion. We will also fulfil ahead of the set time all other tasks which were set forth by the Fifth Party Congress to enhance the people's living standards—building many dwelling houses in town and country, raising the wages of factory and office workers as a whole, etc. Then, the distinctions between town and country in the cultural aspect of life will be reduced considerably and the people's living standards raised markedly as a whole.

The major goals put forth by the Fifth Party Congress will be attained victoriously on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. Our Party will thus grow stronger and develop as an invincible revolutionary Party, our socialist system will be consolidated still more and the whole look of our country will be more wonderful.

Question: Flurried at the repeated setbacks they have suffered in Indochina because of the advance of the progressive and just forces, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying military advance into south Korea which they regard as the base of the "new Asian strategy." What is the DPRK's attitude towards these "good-for-nothings"?

Answer: Last April the U.S. imperialists were shamefully defeated and chased out of Indochina by the heroic anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Instead of drawing a due lesson from this and quitting Asia, they are still engrossed in aggression and intervention.

The U.S. imperialists kicked out of Indochina are seeking to keep south Korea as a stronghold for Asian aggression and intensifying their aggressive manoeuvres in Korea; they are bracing up and supporting the south Korean puppets who have been gripped by dreadful anxiety and terror.

These days the ringleaders of U.S. imperialism have been declaring that they will "strengthen our ties" with the south Korean puppet clique and "stick to our commitments" to them. They are even claiming that south Korea is the "forward defence area" of the U.S. and vociferating that they will keep their aggression army stationed there. This shows that the U.S. imperialists have not given up their wild ambition to invade the whole of Korea and Asia by keeping south Korea in their grip and using it as a base.

They have already reinforced their armed forces of aggression in south Korea, reorganized the system of operational command, introduced large quantities of nuclear weapons and placed them along the Military Demarcation Line.

Furthermore, they are stepping up the "modernization of the ROK army" and egging the south Korean puppets on to the provocation of war against the northern half of the Republic.

These U.S. imperialist manoeuvres are an unpardonable, malevolent challenge to the entire Korean people who ardently aspire after the independent peaceful reunification of the country. The new U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for aggression are infuriating the peace-loving progressive people the world over, not to speak of the Korean people.

These manoeuvres have created the danger of another war breaking out in Korea at any moment. Our people's position is to meet the enemy's war of aggression with revolutionary war and counter the enemy's deceptive "peace" scheme with revolutionary principle. If the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea, the entire Korean people will answer it with a resolute counteraction and wipe out the aggressors to the last man. In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain national reunification.

Whether there will be peace or war in Korea depends, after all, on the attitude of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at reality and must not act rashly. They must withdraw from south Korea at once, taking their armed forces of aggression with them. There is no ground whatsoever for them to justify their armed occupation of south Korea. The U.S. imperialists have suffered crushing defeats in Indochina and been kicked out, but they want to stay on in south Korea. They are dreaming a ridiculous, anachronistic daydream. In our era when the once downtrodden and humiliated people have appeared as heroes on the stage of history, no force on earth can halt the people's struggle for national liberation and the independence and sovereignty of their countries.

As long as the U.S. imperialists occupy south Korea, we will carry on our forceful nationwide struggle to drive them out of south Korea. If they continue to occupy south Korea and perpetrate aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic, turning a deaf ear to the Korean people's just demand and going against the trend of the times, they will suffer a still more miserable defeat than in Indochina.

U.S. imperialism will be forced out of south Korea sooner or later by the just struggle of the Korean people.

Question: Korea's reunification is the highest goal the Korean people must attain.

What ways and means are you formulating for this?

Answer: As you rightly pointed out, the reunification of the divided homeland is our supreme national task and, at present, it is the highest goal our people must attain. Three decades have gone since our country was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule. But it still remains divided into north and south. The territorial division and national partition caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea has brought tremendous national calamities and sufferings to the Korean people and laid a serious obstacle to the coordinated development of our people.

In the first days of the country's division by foreign forces, our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the most reasonable policy of national reunification and have since made untiring efforts to put it into effect. The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle to reunify the country is to reunify the country independently on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

Reunifying the partitioned country independently and peacefully on democratic principles means reunifying it by establishing an all-Korea unified government in accordance with the general will of the entire people in north and south Korea without any foreign interference. From the first days of U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, our Party has consistently maintained that a unified central government should be established through democratic north-south general elections after all foreign troops have withdrawn. This is the basic means to successfully reunify our homeland by the Korean people's own efforts in conformity with their will and national interests.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic hold that if the south Korean authorities cannot accept our proposal for free north-south general elections right now, a north-south confederation should be instituted as a transitional step to reunify the country. The north-south confederation we propose aims at organizing a supreme national congress with the representatives of two governments and ensuring the coordinated development of our nation as a whole, while leaving the two existing political systems in north and south Korea as they are for the time being and guaranteeing the independent activities of the governments of the DPRK and the "Republic of Korea."

The institution of a north-south confederation will make it possible to pool the efforts and knowledge of the north and south Korean people for the coordinated development and utilisation of the country's abundant natural resources so as to bring about a unified national advancement in all fields of the economy and culture. It will also promote contact and mutual understanding between north and south and strengthen national ties, thereby opening up a decisive phase in achieving the complete reunification of the country.

In order to accelerate the country's independent peaceful reunification, our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the three principles of national reunification. The three principles of national reunification put forward by our Party are: First, to achieve the country's reunification independently without relying on foreign forces and without their interference; second, to realize national reunification peacefully without recourse to force of arms; and third, to promote great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system. The keynote of the historic north-south joint statement is precisely our three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In the north-south joint statement the south Korean puppet clique solemnly pledged themselves before the whole nation to observe the three principles of national reunification. However, as soon as they turned on their heels, they violated it and acted quite contrary to the three principles of national reunification. Even after the north-south joint statement was made public, they intensified their manoeuvrings to perpetuate national division and provoke war, clinging on to foreign forces. They also fanned hostility towards the northern half of the Republic, clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue," and under the slogan of "anti-communism" harshly repressed south Korean people demanding national reunification and the democratization of south Korean society.

As the partitionists within and without intensified their manoeuvres to perpetuate national division, our Party put forward a new five-point policy of national reunification to prevent the permanent national division and promote the country's reunification. The main contents of our Party's five-point policy of national reunification are to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts of Korea, convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the U.N. under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In addition, in order to consolidate peace in our country and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country, we proposed time and again to the south Korean side to conclude a peace agreement on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and on the north and south having no recourse to force of arms against each other. Recently we proposed to the U.S. authorities to have talks on concluding a peace agreement directly with us.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges accepted none of our just proposals for reunification. That is why there has been no progress as yet towards the solution of the reunification question, though three years have passed since the announcement of the north-south joint statement, and the relations between north and south are reversing to where they were before the announcement of the joint statement.

They are hatching all sorts of crafty plots to perpetuate the division of our country. With no plots and tricks, however, can they check our people's cause of reunification. The entire people in north and south Korea will, in firm unity, wage a nationwide struggle and thus frustrate the manoeuvrings of the internal and external partitionists and definitively reunify the divided country.

I would like to express my deep thanks to the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the fraternal Algerian people for actively supporting and encouraging our people in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Question: Nowadays revolutionary Algeria, siding with the third world countries, is waging a fierce struggle against the exploitation of their people's wealth by capitalist countries. Particularly, Algeria is working to establish a fair new economic order designed to put an end to the monopoly capitalists' plunder of the natural wealth of the third world nations. Your Excellency always inspires this struggle.

I would like you to make a comment on this international polemic which is going on under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Answer: Today the peoples of Algeria and other third world countries are resolutely fighting against the imperialist plunder and exploitation of their natural resources.

During the Fourth Middle East War the Arab countries laid an embargo on the export of oil to the imperialists who support the Israeli aggressors. This was a heavy blow to them who had plundered the Arab oil. The Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development convened in the spring of last year adopted a "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and a "programme of action," which reflect the interests of the third world countries, frustrating all manner of obstructionist manoeuvres of the imperialists. This shook the old international economic order to its core, that was set up by the imperialists who have sacrificed the interests of the third world people; it was a great victory for their struggle to establish a new international economic order. The U.N. Conference on Sea Laws held last year delivered a telling blow at the imperialists who seek to plunder marine resources. At many other international conferences including the Conference on Raw Materials of Developing Countries and the Summit Conference of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' Organization, the third world countries resolutely struggled to protect their natural resources. The third world countries set up the organizations of raw material-producing countries and are jointly fighting against the imperialists.

The Algerian Democratic and People's Republic plays an important role in the struggle against the imperialists' plunder of the third world people's wealth and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

This struggle waged now by the peoples of Algeria and other third world countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence is a righteous struggle to achieve economic independence and consolidate political independence. It is also a great struggle to cut off the life line of imperialists. The struggle of the third world people commands active support and encouragement from the world's progressive people.

The Korean people highly estimate and strongly support the third world people in their struggle against the imperialists' plunder and exploitation of the natural resources of their countries and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The imperialists are viciously manoeuvring to maintain the old international economic order and plunder the wealth of the third world people. The third world people must, therefore, continue to struggle dynamically against the imperialists, the defenders of the old international economic order, and cement their solidarity. The militant solidarity of the third world people is a sure guarantee for successfully destroying the old international economic order.

The Korean people will always fight hand in hand with the third world people and firmly support and encourage the just struggle.

The third world people will shatter the old international economic order set up by the imperialists, establish a new international economic order aimed at guaranteeing complete equality and independence and build independent, rich and strong new Asia, Africa and Latin America free from exploitation and plunder by firmly uniting and resolutely fighting under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish greater successes to the fraternal Algerian people who, under the leadership of His Excellency President Houàri Boumedienne, are moving ahead towards socialism, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

(Continued from page 1)

The policy of non-alignment occupies an important place in the struggle of the third world people against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of aggression and interference and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress.

The policy of non-alignment represents the trend of our times in which imperialism is falling to ruin and many countries of the world take the road of independence, calling for complete equality in international relations.

Because it reflects a wide range of demands of the development of the present time, the policy of non-alignment is uniting many countries with differing social systems and displaying ever greater vitality.

The Korean people take the same stand as the third world people on the fundamental problems in our times, notably the problems that concern the future destiny of the third world, and firmly support the policy of non-alignment.

The principles governing the policy of non-alignment are in line with the principles of the independent home and foreign policies pursued invariably by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The Korean people will, as in the past, continue to hold aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, strengthen their solidarity with the third world countries and all other international revolutionary forces and fight staunchly to build a new world without imperialism, exploitation and oppression.

Dear comrades and friends,

The Korean people's socialist construction and their struggle for the country's reunification are now making progress as part of the joint struggle of the world's people against imperialism.

Our people waged a long hard-fought armed struggle which culminated in crushing Japanese imperialism and liberating the fatherland. Then, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea they successfully carried out democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction in a brief span of time and thus converted their underdeveloped country into a socialist country with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

We could achieve shining victories because we have followed an independent policy throughout the whole course of revolution and construction.

Our own experience strongly convinces us that firmly upholding independence and building an independent national economy in the spirit of self-reliance is the shortest and most correct way to turn the once poor and backward countries into rich and strong and developed ones and strengthen and dignify the oppressed and maltreated people.

Our people will in the future, too, advance dynamically along the road of independence and self-support chosen by themselves and also solve the question of national reunification by our own efforts, shattering any foreign interference.

The Government and people of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic have always given active support to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In the international arena Algeria which regards our people's cause as its own has roundly exposed and denounced the manoeuvres of the imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to perpetuate national division.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne and leaders of many other countries of the third world, the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations unanimously adopted a resolution which is in full accord with our five-point proposition for national reunification.

Then, at the U.N., too, the debate on the Korean question has been progressing favourably for our people's cause of national reunification.

In the past the Korean question in the U.N. was handled contrary to the will and interests of our people due to the manoeuvres of the imperialists. But the situation is changing nowadays.

Now, when the Korean question is discussed in the U.N. General Assembly the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine representative of the Korean people, participates in it and makes reasonable claims for the settlement of the question of our country's reunification; as the forces of the progressive countries of the world supporting us grow, the imperialists and their lackeys find themselves in a harder situation.

In his speech at the banquet given in our honour on the day of our arrival here His Excellency President again voiced full support for our people's cause of national reunification and stressed that the U.N. should strive for the fair solution of the Korean question.

We are sure that in the future the socialist countries, the third world countries and the world's progressive forces will overwhelm the imperialists at the U.N. and that when discussing the Korean question, they will take a decisive action for the withdrawal of all foreign troops disguised as "U.N. forces" in south Korea, as we have been demanding.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my deep thanks to His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, the Council of Revolution, the Government and National Liberation Front of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and to the Algerian people for making every sincere effort to support our people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Algerian peoples fought protracted, bloody struggles with arms in hand against imperialist aggressors, sincerely supporting and sympathizing with each other.

In the period of the liberation war when the Algerian people were waging an arduous armed warfare against foreign imperialists, our people positively supported and encouraged them in the just struggle, standing firm by the Algerian people against the aggressors; when the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria was established, the Government of our Republic was the first to recognize it.

The friendship and solidarity forged between our two countries on the common front of anti-imperialist struggle have rapidly strengthened in recent years in all spheres on the basis of independence.

The friendship and solidarity between our two countries have developed to new heights particularly since His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne's visit to our country last year.

We are convinced that our current visit to Algeria will be a turning point in further flowering and developing the traditional friendship and cooperative relations between our two countries through all the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the banner of independence, the Korean people will fight for ever hand in hand with the fraternal Algerian people for hastening the victory of our common cause.

Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Algerian peoples!

Long live the solidarity among the third world people and the progressive people throughout the world!

Long live the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne!

Algeria Is Standing Firm on Side of Korean People Who Are Fighting for Realisation Of Sacred Objective to Drive Out Imperialists and Reunify Country

Speech of President HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE

At Algiers Mass Meeting

I sincerely and warmly welcome once again President Kim Il Sung, my friend and brother, in the name of all of us and on behalf of the Algerian people.

I, in the name of the Algerian people, warmly congratulate the fighting Korean people in the north and south.

Brothers,

President Kim Il Sung is a person who is well versed in all matters. He has correctly led the Korean people in opposing Japanese imperialism and imperialist occupation.

He is now correctly guiding the struggle of the Korean people for the building of a new happy society, the socialist construction in Korea and the reunification of the country.

Geography separates Korea and Algeria, the Korean people and the Algerian people from each other by a long distance. But they are closely linked with each other for the common objectives.

Korea assisted our revolution with arms, standing on the side of the Algerian people in the period of the liberation war.

Today Algeria is standing firm on the side of the Korean people who are fighting for the realisation of the sacred objective to drive out the imperialists and reunify the country.

The Algerian people are standing firm on the side of the Korean people in the north and south for the reunification of the country.

Today the Algerian people, together with the Korean people, are struggling to force the American troops out of south Korea.

Your Excellency President, brother,

The Algerian people fully support the policy put forward by you to realise the sacred national objective.

As you do, we oppose any outside rule over our country.

The just causes of Africa, Asia and Latin America are indivisible.

Algeria supported and is now supporting all the African national-liberation struggles for independence, freedom and sovereignty.

Algeria also supports all the just causes of the Asian and Latin American peoples.

Brothers,

We are convinced that with no slander or force can the imperialists deceive the people or subdue them.

We won independence in the past with the support of the freedom-loving peoples.

This is why we stand on the side of all the just causes.

In the past we also drove Spanish imperialism out of our territory.

If imperialism is on our frontier, we will oppose it.

Algeria demands the evacuation of Spanish imperialism from our neighbouring region.

This reflects our policy against imperialism which is seen everywhere.

In the future, too, we will fight to eliminate the last trace of imperialism on the globe.

Anti-imperialist cause is a matter of great concern for us, because the imperialists ruled our country in the past and the existence of imperialism itself poses menace to our country and the security of its revolution.

We oppose the existence of imperialism in all parts of the globe.

Brothers,

The South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces won victory and the Liberation Armed Forces of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau won victory yesterday.

This is a great victory over imperialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity to award the Title of Honorary Citizen of our capital to him, our friend, today I assure him that the entire Algerian people stand on the side of the Korean people in their struggle to drive out imperialism and colonialism and achieve the reunification of the country and express the conviction that the Korean people will triumph under the leadership of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, our friend and inspiring leader.

Long live the friendship between the Algerian and Korean peoples!

PYONGYANG, June 2 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was issued. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a state visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic from May 26 to June 2, 1975, at the invitation of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

During his stay President Kim Il Sung and the Korean Party and government cadres accompanying him visited a socialist rural community, a self-governing farm and an agricultural service cooperative in Moudjaiya, a fuel and chemical industry college in Bumerdes, and a complex in Rouiba under the National Machine-Building Company of Algeria and directly witnessed the important successes of the Algerian people in state building with great interest and admiration.

President Kim Il Sung appreciated the revolutionary policies of Algeria in agricultural, industrial, social and cultural domains and her efforts to carry them through.

During his stay President Kim Il Sung was accorded a particularly warm, fraternal welcome by President Houari Boumedienne and the Algerian people.

This unprecedented welcome is an expression of the high respect cherished by the Algerian people for the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung.

This is also a manifestation of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity uniting the Korean people and the Algerian people; it clearly showed the importance of the current visit which is a prominent event in the history of the relations between the two countries.

During the current visit talks were held between His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Ryu Jang Sik, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committe of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of External Economic Affairs; and Kang Man Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

Present on the Algerian side were Ahmed Bencherif, Member of the Council of Revolution and Commandant of the Gendarme; Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of the Interior; Belaid Abdel Selam, Minister of Industry and Power; Abdelkrim Ben Mahmoud, Minister of Primary and Secondary Education; Abdelmalek Ben Habyles, General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Mohieddine Amimour, Adviser at the Presidential Office; and Abdel Hamid Adjali, Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and mutual understanding the heads of state of the two countries informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed with deep attention the problems of bilateral relations and of common concern.

The heads of state of the two countries also exchanged profound views on the development of the international situation since their meeting in Pyongyang in March, 1974.

At the talks a unanimity of views was reached on the problems discussed.

The Korean side warmly greeted the Algerian people who are taking an active part in socialist construction in conformity with the ideal of the Algerian revolution under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne.

The Korean side congratulated the Algerian people upon the success in radically transforming the structures left over by colonialism through the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions.

And it wished them still greater success in carrying out the policy of the Algerian Revolutionary Regime for steady development and, especially, in fulfilling the Second Four-Year Plan.

The Korean side highly appraised the non-alignment, independent foreign policy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the role of Algeria in the anti-imperialist struggle for the liberation and national independence of peoples and her positive contribution to the establishment of a new order in the international relations.

The Algerian side highly estimated the shining successes which the Korean people, under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, have achieved in all fields of socialist construction by embodying his revolutionary *Juche* idea. And it wished the Korean people still greater success in the battle of grand socialist construction to carry out the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, and attain the new ten perspective goals of economic construction by vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the fulfilment of the measures on which the heads of state of the two countries agreed when President Houari Boumedienne paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in March, 1974.

And they considered that the assessment of the international situation given in the joint communique issued at that time was correct.

Both sides stressed that ours is an era of revolutionary turn characterized by the decline of imperialism and the triumph of the national-liberation movement and socialism.

As a result of the valiant struggle for freedom and independence waged by the peoples who had long been subjected to exploitation and oppression, imperialism and colonialism are crumbling.

The capitalist world which accumulated wealth by exploiting the Asian, African and Latin American countries is declining and going to ruin owing to the contradictions within it and suffering from a serious economic crisis.

The imperialists are scheming to shift the responsibility for their economic crisis onto the third world.

Faced by such situation, imperialism is persistently clinging to the policy of aggression and interference, talking about the policy of detente and cooperation.

In order to maintain its domination for ever, imperialism is attempting to disperse the progressive forces, strangle the anti-imperialist struggle and isolate and weaken the third world countries.

The third world peoples who have emerged more and more as new-emerging forces in the international arena are taking a collective, joint action to win national independence and consolidate it, conscious of the weight of the justness of their cause and their determination to exercise their rights.

Their struggle is a decisive factor contributing to liquidating imperialism and colonialism, Zionism and racism, ensuring world peace and accelerating human liberation.

Emphasizing that the strengthening of solidarity among the third world countries is the source of invincible strength, both sides firmly resolved to join strength for the victory of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

If the third world countries support and cooperate with each other, uniting close politically and mutually accommodating economically, they will be able not only to repulse any aggression and threat of imperialism but also to hasten its final ruin and speedily build a new, independent and prospering world.

The stand the third world countries expressed in various international forums, particularly, at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Raw Material and Development Problem, the U.N. Conference on Sea Laws, the Conference of the Developing Countries on Raw Materials and the Summit Conference of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries Organization clearly showed that if the third world countries pool strength and fight jointly, they can smash the imperialist aggressive forces and contribute to overthrowing the old order under which the imperialist powers unilaterally dealt with international problems in their favour and to establishing a new world order.

Both sides noted that in order to achieve national independence and genuine prosperity and establish a new world order the third world countries must totally demolish the footholds of the imperialist monopolies planted in the economy of their respective countries, take back natural resources and build an independent national economy by relying mainly on their own efforts.

The Algerian side reaffirmed its firm support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Algerian side emphasized that the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the five-point policy for putting an end to the split of the Korean nation and realising reunification, which were put forward by President Kim Il Sung, constitute a reasonable foundation for the settlement of the Korean question.

In this connection, the Algerian side considered the concrete proposals of the DPRK Government to be constructive ones facilitating a correct solution of the Korean question.

The Algerian side strongly demanded that all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the "U.N. forces" flag be withdrawn at once.

The Algerian side pungently condemned the manoeuvres of the Seoul clique for taking a road wholly at variance with the north-south joint statement, breaking up the dialogue between the north and the south and scheming the perpetuation of national split, bloodily suppressing the south Korean people and increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The Algerian side manifested firm solidarity with the south Korean people in their courageous struggle for democratic freedom and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists intended to freeze and perpetuate Korea's division.

Both sides condemned the threatening act of the U.S. imperialists bent on increasing tension, creating a climate favourable for armed intervention and jeopardizing peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to President Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, and the Algerian side for the appeal made by His Excellency President for supporting the just stand of the DPRK when the question of Korea was brought up for deliberation at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and for the brisk activities carried out by the Algerian side in support of the cause of Korean reunification at the United Nations and other international bodies.

Sharing views on the role of the non-alignment movement in the present international relations, the two sides considered that this movement is holding an ever more important place in the struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress and has an ever greater influence on the development of the overall international situation.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction over the recommendation for admitting the DPRK as a member of the non-alignment movement which was adopted at the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned States that met in Havana.

The Algerian side highly appreciated the independent home and foreign policies of the DPRK which fully accord with the principle of non-alignment and considered that the admission of the DPRK would help toward strengthening the non-alignment policy.

The Korean side highly appreciated the important role played by Algeria in strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement, eagerly welcomed the recommendation of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned States and expressed heartfelt thanks to Algeria and other member nations of the coordination bureau for their support of it.

Considering that the change in the balance of the world political forces must be reflected in the United Nations, both sides held the view that the imperialists' attempt to keep this organisation under their control was contradictory to the principles of democracy and universality and, accordingly, is fated to go bankrupt.

The adoption of resolutions on admitting the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people and suspending the right of the South African racist regime at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly presided over by His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Member of the Council of Revolution and Foreign Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, was a demonstration of the solidarity of the third world countries and a common victory of all the peoples who love peace.

The two sides earnestly called upon all the countries striving for the victory of the idea of justice and peace in the world to direct joint efforts for making the U.N. take a step at the 30th Session of its General Assembly to withdraw the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under its flag and allow the Korean people to freely shape their own destiny and achieve the country's reunification independently and peacefully on democratic principles.

Both sides congratulated the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples upon the great victories of historical significance they had won by defeating imperialism.

And they appraised the victory of the Indochinese peoples as a precious contribution to the liberation of the oppressed nations and expressed full support to the non-alignment policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and their efforts for consolidating the gains of struggle, rehabilitating the countries and building a new society conforming with the desire of their peoples and manifested solidarity for the struggle of the Lao people to achieve national concord and the unity of the country.

Both sides reaffirmed their powerful and unswerving support to the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggression of imperialists and Zionists.

Both sides considered that the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete withdrawal of the Zionists from all the occupied Arab territories are the targets of struggle of the Arab peoples for realising their national desire, eradicating the source of tension and ending the imperialist intervention harmful to security and free development.

Both sides considered that the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples makes a signal contribution to the national liberation movement and the struggle for defence of national independence in the world.

Both sides considered that a fair and final solution of the Middle East issue is possible only when the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the genuine and sole representative of the Palestinian people, takes part in the discussion with full right.

The Korean side supported the stand of Algeria that "the Mediterranean belongs to its coastal nations" and highly appreciated her efforts for developing useful cooperation among the peoples of the coastal countries of the Mediterranean Sea and guaranteeing security and progress.

Both sides hailed the shining success in the decolonisation of Africa and expressed joy over the recent transition to a new stage in the former Portuguese colonies, considering it to be an important milestone on the road to a complete liberation of Africa.

Both sides expressed solidarity with all the African people fighting to liberate their motherlands from the foreign rule and exercise their right to self-determination and extended support particularly to the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian peoples fighting against the racist system of the minority.

Both sides expressed support and solidarity for the struggle of the Cuban people successfully building socialism, repulsing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and blockade policy, the struggle of all the Latin American peoples for defence of the sovereignty and natural resources of the countries and the just struggle of the Chilean people for completely restoring their rights they have lost due to the imperialist intrigues.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the strengthening of the bonds of friendly cooperation established between the two countries.

Satisfied with these excellent relations between the two countries, the two sides agreed upon taking measures necessary to develop more energetically the relations in all fields in conformity with the desire of the two peoples to make them closer, in view of the active solidarity linking the Korean and Algerian revolutions.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was an epochal event developing to a higher stage the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and made a great contribution to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the third world countries and the world revolutionary forces.

President Kim Il Sung expressed profound thanks to His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne and Algerian leading personnel and people for their cordial and warm welcome and hospitality accorded him during the visit.

Algiers, June 2, 1975

(Continued from page 1)

Colonel Ahmed Bencherif.

That day the respected and beloved leader left a souvenir at the college.

At the college the great leader received a gift carrying its best wishes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung toured the Moudjaiya rural district, Blidad Province, some 48 km away from Algiers on May 28.

Accompanying the respected and beloved leader were President Houari Boumedienne, Colonel Ahmed Bencherif and members of the committee of honour and other personages.

The great leader arrived at the construction site of "the socialist rural community of the agrarian revolution" in the Moudjaiya rural district amid the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds.

Before leaving the farm Comrade Kim Il Sung left a silk banner there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the National Palace in the "pine tree" palace district in the outskirts of Algiers on May 29.

In company with the respected and beloved leader, President Houari Boumedienne went to the National Palace.

Mass Meeting

A grand Algiers mass meeting welcoming Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on the afternoon of May 28 at the Harusha Gymnasium.

Present at the mass meeting were Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Houari Boumedienne.

The spacious gymnasium was packed to capacity with more than 13,000 people.

At 4 p.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Houari Boumedienne appeared on the platform amid the strains of the welcome music.

On the platform were members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

On the platform were members of the Council of Revolution, Ministers of the Cabinet and other Algerian cadres.

Boukalfa, National Commissar in Charge of Algiers of the National Liberation Front, declared the meeting open.

Medjaui Mustafa, Chairman of the Algiers City People's Assembly, made a speech in connection with the awarding of the Title of Honorary Citizen of Algiers to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After the Title of Honorary Citizen of Algiers was awarded to the great leader, Boukalfa said that it was an honor for them to award the Title of Honorary Citizen of Algiers to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, a fighter, and spoke highly of the immortal exploits of the great leader in the struggle against imperialism and for the country's reunification and socialism. He stressed that the awarding of the Title of Honorary Citizen of Algiers to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung was a manifestation of the friendship cherished by the Algerian people towards the Korean people.

Then the national anthem of our country was solemnly played.

President Houari Boumedienne made a passionate welcome speech. (See above)

The national anthem of the ADPR was played.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took the rostrum amid the enthusiastic welcome of the attendants and made a speech. (See page 1)

Banquet

Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on May 28 at the People's Palace in honor of President Houari Boumedienoe.

Invited to the banquet were President Houari Boumedienne and his wife.

Also invited there were members of the Council of Revolution, Ministers of the Cabinet and other personages.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Algiers and their wives were also invited to the banquet.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were present at the banquet.

Also present were members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech.

Then, President Houari Boumedienne made a speech.

An art performance was given at the benquet.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and fraternal friendship from beginning to end.

Luncheon

President Houari Boumedienne arranged a luncheon on May 29 at the Djenane El-Marbourque in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with amity.

Leaves Algiers for Mauritania

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife, left Algiers on May 30 by special plane for official state visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Leaving Algiers, accompanying Comrade Kim Il Sung, were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Comrade Ho Dam and Comrade Chong Song Nam, and suite.

Arrives in Algiers after Mauritania Visit

Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife, arrived in Algiers on June 1 by special plane after successfully concluding his official state visit to the IRM.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Song Nam, and suite also arrived.

Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 1 met again President Houari Boumedienne and had a talk with him.

At the talk which proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of fraternal friendship, satisfaction was expressed with the result of the visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the ADPR.

Departure

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife, left Algeria on the morning of June 2 after successfully winding up an official state visit to the ADPR.

His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne warmly saw off at the airport Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Song Nam and suite also left.

Colonel Ahmed Bencherif and many ministers and other leading personnel of Algeria were present at the airport to see off the respected and beloved leader.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung bade farewell to the diplomatic envoys of various countries and Algerian leading personnel present at the airport.

U.S. Imperialists and Lackeys Sow Seeds of War in Korea

Warlike servants of U.S. imperialism are frequenting south Korea one after another as its new war provocative machinations are intensified in full force.

Recently commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific Gaylor flew into south Korea and had huddles with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on the so-called "post-Indochina security in the Korean Peninsula" and "fulfilment of the U.S. commitments."

Earlier, in mid-May the under-Secretary of the U.S. air force had a war confab with the south Korean puppets.

They reportedly discussed the "problem of mutual defence" including the "problem of security" with the puppets in south Korea and "inspect" the frontline units of the puppet army and the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists are sending their warlike servants frequently to south Korea to direct and examine the war preparations on the spot, while openly whipping up a war atmosphere. This indicates that they are spurring on preparations for the provocation of another war and clearly shows that they are trying to ignite a war in Korea by encouraging traitor Pak Jung Hi.

After the U.S. imperialists sustained an ignominious defeat and were driven out of Indochina, they, in an attempt to keep a hold on south Korea at any cost and invade the whole of Korea and Asia with it as a base, are massing their armed forces of aggression in this region, speeding up war preparations extensively as never before. The bosses of the U.S. imperialists declared south Korea as their "forward defence area" for domination over Asia, talking about "reshaping of Asian strategy," and raved that they would "not withdraw" their aggressive forces from south Korea but "observe military commitments" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, "fight" in Korea and would "not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons." The U.S. imperialists have already increased their armed forces of aggression in south Korea and reorganized the operational command system for increased manoeuvrability. They have shipped large quantities of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons into south Korea and deployed them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

They are also building and expanding military bases and establishments in various parts of south Korea, and frantically staging various war exercises in order to prepare their forces of aggression and the puppet army for an aggressive war at any moment against the northern half of the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists are also handing over large quantities of modern weapons and combat equipment to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the "programme for the modernization of the ROK army" and driving them out to the road of war.

Today, the U.S. imperialists attach ever greater importance to the Japan and try to directly involve it in a war of aggression against Korea. And the Japanese authorities attempt in vain to realize their ambition for renewed invasion of south Korea at any cost with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

As is well known, Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa "agreed to comply with the United States' request for the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan in case an emergency situation is created in Japan itself and south Korea" when he visited the USA in last April.

This fact means the sinister design of the Japanese militarists to get directly involved in the war of Korean aggression to be ignited by the U.S. imperialists. Noteworthy is that the Japanese reactionaries encouraged the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against Korea and openly promised their "cooperation" with them after the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, blew on the previous day the aggressive trumpet to ignite a new war in Korea, raving that they would "retain" their forces of aggression in south Korea as ever and remain "true" to their "military commitments" to the south Korean puppet clique.

On the basis of the open collusion and tie-up between the U.S. and Japan, the Japanese authorities recently held meetings with the south Korean puppets such as Kim Jong Pil and Chong Il Kwon to strengthen the "U.S.-Japan-ROK" military ties.

Encouraged by their masters, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more feverishly hastening preparations for a criminal, fratricidal war, fully disclosing their bellicose nature and, at the same time, intensifying the brutal suppression of the south Korean people under the "anti-communist" slogans.

Dictated by the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean bellicose elements are turning the whole of south Korea into the barracks and military drilling ground, trumping up the "students homeland defence corps" and "women's homeland defence corps". At the same time, they are carrying on large-scale construction of military establishments with the mobilization of thousands of military personnel and large quantities of combat technical equipment every day to convert the area south of the DMZ into a complete combat position and offensive position. They keep the puppet army with full combat posture in the already fortified combat positions and offensive positions for attack on the DPRK side and are committing military provocations against it.

(KCNA)

New Fascist Measures Taken By Seoul Clique

The Pak Jung Hi military gangsters cooked up the "law on the organization of the students homeland defence corps" after "ramming" a "resolution on national security" through the puppet national assembly on May 20, according to a report from Seoul.

In the faked-up resolution, the fascist clique cried out for "beating back" someone, "defending liberal democracy" and "reunifying the country under liberal democracy."

Again harping on "the June 23 statement" and imploring the U.S. imperialist master to keep his military "commitments" to south Korea, they blustered that they would "remove elements standing in the way of national harmony and allout security."

On the same day, the Pak clique called up presidents and rectors of universities and colleges throughout south Korea and ordered them to organize the "students homeland defence corps."

According to the vicious law, the puppet president is to become "chairman of the central headquarters of the students homeland defence corps" and the puppet prime minister "vice-chairman of the corps" and the puppet minister of education is to become "head of the corps" and "students homeland defence corps" is to be organized at each university and college and at each specialized school and high school and "head" of the respective "corps" is president of each university and rector of each college and director of each specialized school and high school.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique babbled that the purpose of the organization of the "students homeland defence corps" was to "further heighten the security awareness" of students, "establish self-defence posture" among them and "keep them ready to fight battle" and raved that the hour of the students military drill would be doubled and they would be made to undergo "a ten day collective training at military barracks" a year.

This is a sinister design to convert universities, colleges and specialized and high schools into a military barrack, keep the students under fascist military discipline and thus arrest their struggle against fascism and for democracy and campus freedom and a criminal scheme to reduce them to reserve forces of the puppet army to step up war preparations.

These new fascist measures taken by the Pak Jung Hi clique are a product of the last-ditch desperation of the scoundrels to wriggle themselves out of an inextricable quandary.

These days the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are driven into a blind alley by the struggle of the south Korean people of all strata against fascism and for democracy and their anti-"government" struggle. They are facing a serious crisis due to the wavering and confusion within the puppet ruling circles and unusual movements within the puppet army plus a catastrophic economic crisis and food crisis. The scoundrels are in the depths of uneasiness and fear. They cry that there is no knowing whether there will be an explosion in Seoul tonight or an upheaval will flare up in any place tomorrow.

In an attempt to stave off their imminent doom the Pak Jung Hi clique proclaimed the harsh fascist repressive decree "emergency measures No. 9" under the absurd pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and are completely sealing up the press activities, arresting innocent people at random and murdering them, thus converting south Korea into a huge prison.

They are frantically perpetrating vicious military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK, conducting almost every day such war exercises as "landing exercise," "mobile shooting exercise" and "combined guerrilla exercise" under such powder-reeking war slogans as "allout security" and "supra-emergency war system."

The gangsters' fabrication of the "students homeland defence corps" is part of this harsh fascist repression and frantic war preparations.

Pak Jung Hi directed puppet army to be ready for a possible new war against the north.

Japanese Authorities Must Give Up "Two-Korea" Policy

On June 3 and 4 Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa disclosed his viewpoint on the Korean question to be discussed at the coming 30th United Nations General Assembly Session before the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives.

Saying it is impossible to prevent the "U.N. Command" in south Korea from being dissolved, he made clear the following points:

1. In case a resolution on the dissolution of the "UNC" is passed, a new measure should be taken, to cope with the possibility that the present framework for peace would be destroyed, as the other party to the Korean armistice agreement would disappear.

2. Japan will make a diplomatic effort to set up a new peace framework, not opposing the "UNC" dissolution;

3. The conclusion of a non-aggression pact between north and south Korea is desired, for it is helpful for a new situation.

This statement bespeaks that the U.S. and Japan and the Seoul puppet clique are utterly helpless, in face of the imminent "UNC" dissolution in the U.N. scene.

The imperialist forces and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further isolated at home and abroad. The puppets so far have barely maintained power under the patronage of Washington, while many other countries are being divorced from it with its defeat in Indochina.

Meanwhile, the international position of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung has been heightened. In addition, the third world countries now have a greater say in the international affairs.

Thus, at the last UNGA session, the resolution calling for the "UNC" dissolution got a 48-48 vote, despite desperate effort by the Seoul clique.

This year, Fiji, Portugal, Thailand, Kenya and Burma have opened diplomatic relations with the DPRK, with the result that it has established diplomatic ties with 83 countries.

Therefore, the outcome of the coming UNGA Korea debate is indisputably clear.

This notwithstanding, Tokyo and Seoul intend to keep grips on south Korea for ever and create "two Koreas" in accordance with the U.S. Asian policy. The utterances made by Miyazawa are a foolish attempt to soften the shock resulting from the possible "UNC" dissolution.

The stationing of the U.S. troops in south Korea has been "legalized" under the "south Korea-U.S. mutual security pact." This is a repeated sophistry—the U.S. troops in south Korea are called the U.N. forces in case the name is helpful and otherwise that status is denied.

The earlier-mentioned statement by the Japanese Foreign Minister in Korea is an overt interference in Korea's domestic affairs. It is intended to avoid the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea.

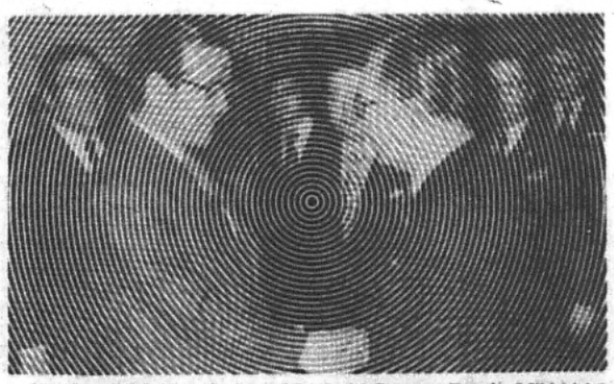
The ceasefire in the peninsula has been kept by Pyongyang's efforts for peace, not by the American military presence. The "UNC" dissolution and the U.S. withdrawal are sure to bring peace to Korea and promote its reunification.

Miyazawa's remark on diplomatic efforts for a new peace framework is aimed at the maintenance of Korean security by the Soviet Union, China, U.S.A. and Japan. This runs counter to the current tendency of human history to independence and the principle of national self-determination.

The present division of Korea is a result of the continued U.S. occupation of the southern part. The so-called guarantee by big powers will result in involvement of outside forces in the Korean question, with Korea left at their tender mercy.

The proposed non-aggression pact is absurd one and is an attmept infinitely to leave Korea divided. As the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet troops is in the hands of the American commander, it is useless to conclude the pact, leaving the U.S. troops intact. Their attempt on the non-aggression pact and the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the U.N. has already gone on bankruptcy.

The people of Korea will not tolerate any attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea.



Kim Jong Pil (left) conferred on May 9 with Japanese Premier Miki (right), and Foreign Minister Miyazawa to ask for Japan's political and economic "cooperation."

DPRK Writers Union Demands Kim Ji Ha's Release

The Pak Jung Hi puppet group must immediately withdraw all the murderous evil laws including "emergency measures No. 9," set free at once Kim Ji Ha and other conscientious men of literature and patriotic people of south Korea, discontinue the criminal "anti-communist" row and war provocation manoeuvers and step down from the puppet regime without delay as demanded in unison by the south Korean people.

So emphasized the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union in its statement issued in Pyongyang on May 27 in resolute denunciation of the criminal, frantic moves of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits to brutally suppress and murder poet Kim Ji Ha and other patriotic figures of south Korea.

The statement said:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now frantically trying to inflict harsh penalties upon such conscientious men of literature of south Korea as Kim Ji Ha through a murderous trial. This pursues the foul political design to save themselves from the catastrophic crisis and remain in power indefinitely by thoroughly suppressing and obliterating all the patriotic, democratic forces of south Korea who demand freedom and democracy and resist the fascist dictatorship, turning south Korea into a land of mediaeval darkness without the eye, mouth and ear of society and seeking division and war under the signboard of "anti-communism."

The sanguinary fascist repression of the south Korean patriotic people by the Pak Jung Hi clique is entirely instigated by the U.S. imperialists.

The statement stressed:

If the Pak Jung Hi clique try to keep putting down at the point of the bayonet the pent-up discontent and resentment of the people underlying south Korean society, it will bring about a greater revolutionary explosion.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must desist from running riot.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately give up the preparations for a new war in Korea and the "two Koreas" plot and stop encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the statement declared in conclusion.

(KCNA)

362nd MAC Meet Held:

Ground-Sea-Air Provocations by U.S. And Pak Clique Denounced

The 362nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on May 27 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique under their patronage are now carrying out extensive repair and construction of combat positions in the Demilitarized Zone, introducing a large number of aggressor armed forces there and daily perpetrating extremely grave military provocations of firing bullets and shells at random into our side, thereby aggravating the situation in our country to an extreme pitch.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique are bringing in a single day thousands of, tens of thousands of military personnel and various combat technical equipment and materials to construct large-scale military installations in the whole of the DMZ.

During the period between May 6 and 24 the enemy mobilized some 10,250 military personnel and huge quantities of combat technical equipment and materials to construct military installations on a big scale in the southern portion of the DMZ from the MDL Marker No. 0426 to No. 0383.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique brought tens of thousands of fully armed combat personnel into the DMZ and the headquarters area of the MAC to deploy them in the combat positions which had already been constructed since April last and are kicking up an extremely grave military provocative racket of keeping them ready to go into action.

From March 18 to May 24 the enemy brought different types of heavy weapons and equipment into the DMZ on 84 occasions and deployed them in combat positions and committed the grave criminal act of constantly keeping them ready to fire at our side.

From March 18 to May 24 the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed such extremely grave criminal act as firing bullets and shells at our side at random on 92 occasions.

The enemy bent on the manoeuvrings to provoke a war brought huge armed forces and rocket launchers into the vicinity of Sayo-ri quite near the DMZ in the central sector of the front on two occasions on April 11 and kicked up such a frantic racket as firing "Honest John" rockets at random.

The south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists perpetrated an extremely grave armed provocation of blindly machine-gunning two times at our People's Army soldiers performing their routine duty in our side's portion of the DMZ on May 17.

The enemy perpetrated espionage acts against our side by flying the U.S. imperialist high-speed and high-alititude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" over the MDL from the east to the west on two occasions between around 13:22 to 14:49 of May 20.

The enemy committed such criminal acts on eight occasions between March 21 and May 10.

The enemy committed espionage acts against our side on nine occasions between April 7 and May 9 by intruding military planes into the air above the DMZ.

The enemy infiltrated different types of naval vessels including PC's to the coastal waters of our side. The number of these criminal acts totalled as many as 112 between March 18 and May 24.

The senior member of our side stated that the recent frenzied hostile provocative acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean warlike elements under their patronage against our side on the ground and in the air and at sea were, needless to say, aimed at inventing a pretext for heightening the tension in our country and starting a war and at igniting a new war of aggression in Korea.

Due to the criminal acts of the enemy against our side the tension is, in actuality, further increasing as the days go by and a dangerous situation has been created in our country where a war may break out at any moment, he stressed.

The senior member of our side declared that our side is taking a serious view of the vicious hostile acts perpetrated by the enemy against our side on the ground, in the air and at sea, aggravating the situation in our country, and sharply watches its every movement.

• • •

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are laying a train for the ignition of a war by every means on the Military Demarcation Line, despite the repeated warnings of the DPRK side, committed an outrageous armed provocation on Jun. 2. Between 6 hours 10 minutes and 6 hours 40 minutes on Jun. 2, they fired thousands of bullets from large calibre machine guns in their combat position on the Song-dong-ri and Ogum-ri line in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front into the residential area of the DPRK on the opposition side. (KCNA)

Allies Called Koreans—Report From Vietnam (2)

(Continued from No. 741 issue)

Anh Nam heard the machine gun fire and saw the smoke from burning houses about 9 a.m. but he didn't dare go back to the hamlet until about four o'clock in the afternoon. When he did return, he said, he saw clearly one pile of 140 bodies. In other parts of the hamlet he saw two more piles of about 30 bodies each. After the Koreans left An Phuoc, they moved on to other hamlets, killing and burning. According to Anh Nam, as well as everyone else from Binh Ky whom we interviewed, there were no guerrilla soldiers in the village at the time of the massacre.

Refugees from Lac Son, another hamlet in Binh Ky village, told us that South Korean soldiers had come to their area several times before the massacre, starting in September-October 1966. On previous occasions, they said, the Koreans had not harmed the villagers and the people were not particularly afraid of them.

On the morning of December 6 several groups of ROK troops came on foot from their outpost at Chau Re down to Lac Son (also known as Phuoc Son). About 10 a.m. they started rounding the people up into groups.

One of the refugees, Anh Bay, a man of about 30, hid in some bushes within clear sight of the place where Korean soldiers rounded up a very large group of villagers at Xom Cau, part of Lac Son hamlet. As Anh Bay recalled the story for us he stared intensely into the wooden table in his refugee home, his face reflecting the horror of the scene he had witnessed six years ago:

"When they had gathered everyone together, they passed out candy to the children and cigarettes to the adults. I saw them separate out a group of women and lead them aside. When the women began to see what was going to happen, they clasped their hands and begged for mercy... but the Koreans shot them anyway. Then they turned their machine guns on the rest of the crowd, mostly women and children and old men, and shot them all.

"After that, they set up mines in the middle of the dead bodies to try to blow them up. They set off mine after mine, but eventually they stopped—there were just too many bodies.

"Around noon, about an hour after the Koreans left, I came out of my hiding place and went down to look at the bodies. I saw that there were still pieces of candy and cigarettes in some of their mouths. Then I walked over to An Phuoc hamlet where I met one old woman. She told me everybody else in the hamlet was dead. She pointed to a field close by where I saw a pile of bodies, and later I saw another pile, not far away. I helped to bury the bodies at both An Phuoc and Xom Cau."

Another eye-witness report of a massacre by Blue Dragon marines comes from Binh Duc village on the Batangan Peninsula not far from Binh Ky. Twenty-three-year-old Anh Tu from Phu Quy hamlet in Binh Duc told us the following:

"The first time I ever saw Korean soldiers was in about November 1966, when they came to my hamlet, Phu Quy. They belonged to the "Blue Dragon" Brigade and wore dragon insignia on their uniforms. They rounded up all the people they could find and made us stay in the hamlet schoolhouse for several hours. Then they passed out some milk powder and American rice and let us go, all except for a few who were arrested as "VC suspects." At that time we had plenty to eat and we didn't need any handouts from the Koreans.

"A few weeks later, we heard that the Koreans had murdered hundreds of people in Binh Ky village. After that, we began to hate and fear the Koreans. The guerrilla soldiers hated them bitterly and wore patches.

"Four months later, on March 24, 1967, the Koreans started a large operation in Binh Duc. On the first day, no troops were brought in, but there was artillery fire and bombing, including napalm, all day long. We all had good underground bunkers, so not many people were hurt.

"On the morning of the second day, March 25, the artillery and bombing continued. When it stopped helicopters full of Korean soldiers landed near Phu Quy. All the people in the hamlet were hiding in concealed bunkers. Most of the local guerrillas had left.

"When the Koreans came into the hamlet, they started looking around for the people. The crying of frightened children gave away the locations of several of the camouflaged bunkers. Whenever they found one, the Koreans used tear gas to force the people out. I can remember crouching in our bunker listening to the Vietnamese interpreter talking to some of the people captured. He told them not to be afraid, the Koreans were there to help them. The 20 or 30 people captured that day were held only a little while and then let loose, without being harmed.

"March 26, the next day, the Koreans returned again. My family hid again in our bunker but about 100 other people had decided it wasn't worth the trouble to hide all day, so they stayed above ground. Judging from what happened the day before, they did not think the Koreans would harm them.

"But as soon as the Blue Dragon soldiers arrived in our hamlet they started going from house to house, searching out people, killing anyone they found and burning the houses. Of the 100 people who were not in their bunkers, only a few managed to hide and were not found by the Koreans. The rest were all killed. I remember looking out the slit in our underground bunker and seeing the Korean soldiers walking by. I heard the people pleading with a Vietnamese interpreter to stop the Koreans from killing them. The Koreans called everyone "VC." They called the animals "VC" too and shot and killed all that they found, including about 500 cattle and a great number of pigs and chickens.

"We remained in our bunkers all the rest of that day. At night we climbed out, but didn't dare to bury the dead bodies because the Koreans were camped only about 100 meters away and would have seen our lights.

"The next day the Koreans came back again, but didn't find anyone. We stayed hidden underground all day long.

"By the following day, when the Koreans returned again by foot, the bodies were beginning to rot, as we still had not dared to bury them. Down in the bunkers the smell was not bad, but above ground it was terrible, and the Koreans all wore gas masks. They only stayed about an hour or so and didn't find anyone else. That day they left the area and returned to their base camp.

"The day after the Koreans left about two or three hundred Liberation soldiers came back and helped us bury the dead people and animals."

Two other accounts from Binh Duc village describe incidents in which 5 and 51 people were killed in Chau Binh and Chau Thuan hamlets several months before the March 1967 massacre in Phu Quy. The two women who told us these stories in separate interviews also told us that ROK Blue Dragon marines manned an outpost in Binh Duc village for the last four months of 1967. During that time, they said, there was much indiscriminate killing of civilians. Livestock was slaughtered, women were raped and killed, and dead bodies were thrown down into wells. One of the women said the villagers figured that during the four months the Koreans killed over 1,500 unarmed civilians in Binh Duc.

(Concluded)

S. Korean Woman Revolutionary's Death Sentence Confirmed

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang at a murderous trial held at the puppet supreme court on May 27 confirmed a death sentence passed upon a south Korean woman revolutionary, according to a report from Seoul.

The fascist hangmen inflicted a death sentence upon this woman revolutionary at the first and second murderous trial sessions. But the sentence was decisively rejected by her. At the so-called third, final trial held that day by them at the puppet supreme court, the gangsters declared the sentence irrevocable, ignoring her protest. This atrocity shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are more frantically intensifying their barbaric repression of the patriotic, democratic forces of south Korea intend to murder this woman revolutionary.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the despicable traitors to the nation, ill-famed stranglers of democracy and splittists, arrested this south Korean woman revolutionary and the 30 comrades-in-arms in May last year and put them to all kinds of tortures from which even the devil himself would have turned away in disgust. The gangsters condemned them to death and heavy penalties on charges of being "spies."

Meanwhile, on the same day the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique also confirmed a death sentence passed upon Choe Chol Gyo, a Mindan-inclined brassware dealer who was arrested in south Korea on April 25 last year and was sentenced to death on charges of "espionage" at the criminal court of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are engrossed in betraying the country and the nation and committing murderous suppression are bound to meet a stern judgement of the people.

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